G. R. S. 58]

Previous references. (1923-4 Pat)

File No. 19-
Serial Nos. 1-19

Later references.
Pat-6-28-34

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 19

Part B for March 25.

SUBJECT

Invention No 9 of 1923-4

(1

F. R. S. 11] 1923.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Pat-)

NOTES.

File No. 19-23

FILE HEADING.

Invention no 9/23-24 for "process & device for the direct production of rubber sheets and moulded articles from Latex". by the Anode Rubber company Ltd of 15 Throgmorton Avenue, London.

From

Messrs Depenning & Depenning, Calcutta.

No. Letter Dated 10-1-24. Received 16-1-24.

Diary No. 2830	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Request that leave may be granted to file a Specification in respect of the above invention & advise remittance of Rs 111/- on account of application & Stamp fees

NOTES AND ORDERS.

The applicant state that they are not actual inventors but are assignees & as it is necessary to obtain from them a deed of assignment duly executed by the actual inventors (1) to ensure that the applicants are entitled to the exclusive privilege in respect of the invention

NOTES—First Sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. Pat File No. 19 of 1923.

Serial No.	
	& the actual inventors have agreed to it & (2) to put an end to further correspondence in the subject that may become necessary owing to any dispute that may arise between the applicants & the actual inventors. A draft calling for the deed of assignment ~~& a draft forwarding the power of attorney to the Superintendent of Stamps are put up~~ is put up. After the issue of the drafts the question to whom the application may be sent for scrutiny may be settled if necessary. The T. C. Q. duly entered has been submitted separately under file no Pat Treasury receipt for Rs 10/-
2.	20-23. Dr orders. Of the draft orders SMR 26/1 Rev Secy) Plan in mark on draft & in file 26/1, SMR 28/1
	4 Submitted with a revised draft requesting the firm to remit the value of stamps required for the deed of assignment & the power of attorney under Articles 18 and 38 of Schedule I-A Regulation II of 1922.
U V	Rev Secy) Revised draft for order SMR 6/2 Please see minute of Secretary & later action Accordingly Issue SMR 22/2

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(3

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

NW 3670

Pol File No. 69 of 1923.

Serial No.	
3	To Messrs Rampson Dass No. C 5089 dt 22/2 With Reference to their request to obtain a deed of assignment in proper form duly executed by the actual inventors and to receive the additional amount required for the Power of Attorney & the deed of assignment. Submitted with a draft forwarding the application to the Director of Industries & Commerce for opinion. Asst 25-2-24 Issued SM 25/2
4.	To The Dy Director of Ind & C. No. C 5089 dt 27/2 Forwards herewith for report under Section 6 Clause (2) of the Patterns & Designs Regn From Messrs Rampson & Rampson Letter dt 6-3-24 Advice remittance of as 8/- as debited & Note that the deed of assignment together with Stamp fees will be sent in due course. Submitted with a draft already approved is kept in the file. Asst 12/13-3-24. Issued SM 17/3

Ref A 5

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Part File No. 69 of 1924.

Serial No.	
6	To The Supdt of Stamps No 5553 dtd 13 Ltr of power Attorney for being impressed with Rupee Stamps valued at 1½/- also forwarded Annexes
7	From the Supdt of Stamps No. 360 dtd 22/8/24 Returns, duly stamped, the power of attorney.
8	From the Dir. of Ind. etc. No. G. 143 C. dtd 11/13 Aug 24 states that leave to file the specifications mentd. to above may be granted: Submd. with draft 16/8/24. Leave to file the Specification may be granted as recommended by the Director Rev Secy SM 18/8 14.9.8. SM 19/8 2nd member Agreed Issue SM 20/8

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

4W 19.8

G. R. S. III-2]

WD 2310—GPF—10,000—31-5-24

General and Revenue Secretariat

Pol. File No. 19 of 1924

Serial No.	
9	To The Anode Rubber Co., London Secy. C 1261 of 1918 Authorities them to file the Specification.
10	To Messrs Dependings & Depenning Secy. C 1262 of 1918 Forth copy of 9 supra & Requests them to intimate the fact to the party concerned
11	Same Messrs: Depenning & Depenning Calcutta Letter of 23.10.24 Advises the remittance of a Rev. Stp. for Rs. 10/- being the fee required for the execution of the deed of Assignment and with a draft to the Supdt. of Stamps Rep: 5/11/24.
12	To The Supdt. of Stamps Secy. C. 3129 of 814 For the deed of assignment

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
2 AUG 1924
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

Issue
5.11.24

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

P.T.O.

b) Pat. 19-23 24/98 ✓

Assignment receives with Se (11) for being impress with a Stamp of 4 value of Rs 10/-.

Sec B2

SECRETARIAT
GEN. & 14 NOV 1924
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE
BRANCH.

1.13. Transmitting Supdt of Stamps No. 150 dt 12/11/24 Returning duly stamped Tie deed of Assignment Ref. to in Sl. 12 — Sl. 14)

Trans Issues: Depg & Dispg, Calcutta Letter dt 4-2-25.

Advise the remittance of Rs. 30/- & request to return the G.O. duly attested.

Subd. with 2 dfts.

11/2/25. Issue 14/2

Se 15) Fo

The Compiler, Hydl Agl Dept. & 5643 dt 17/2

Notifies the filing of a Specification

Se 16) Fo

Resgn Depg & Dependcies Dept. & 5644 dt 17/2

Ack. copy of Se (15) together with a Certificate duly filled in & signed

Serial No.

Draft Subd (calls for 6 copies & specifications) —
20/2/25

17 To

Messrs Depenning & Depenning
Solrs. to Govt. of Bengal.

In continuation of our letter No. 1165 Revenue dated 6th forward four copies of the Specification.

18 From Messrs: Depenning & Depenning, Calcutta.
Letter dt. 3.3.25

States that copies have already been forwarded.

Copies of specification have since been received by post.

Draft forwarding them to the respective depts. Subd.
4.3.25.

19 To

The Supdt. Govt. Museum; & Asstt. Engr.
The Director of P. & T.

Govt. of Bengal. No. 1873.

Send 6 copy of the Specification for Secret. in his office.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
28 FEB 1925
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT

ESTABLISHED 1856.
De Penning & De Penning.
PATENT AGENTS
MEMBERS CHARTERED INSTITUTE PATENT AGENTS
LONDON
F. M. AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE PATENT ATTORNEYS
MELBOURNE.
TELEGRAPH & CABLE ADDRESS
"DEPEND CALCUTTA."
CODES USED:-
5TH Ed. A.B.C., WESTERN UNION & SINGERS CODE.

2830 | 8 Pat- 19-23-1

226.16

10, Government Place, East,
9/23-24 Calcutta, the 11

10th January 1924.

18 Pages

To,

The Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Secretariat
Bangalore.

Sir,

We have the honour to forward under separate cover registered an application from The Anode Rubber Company Limited of 15 Throgmorton Avenue, London E.C.2., England, for leave to file a Specification of their invention for " Process and Device for the Direct Production of Rubber Sheets and Moulded Articles from Latex ".

We forward by Postal Money Order the sum of Rs.11/- being Rs.10/- the fee on the above application and Rs.1/- for the stamp on the Power of Attorney and which please have stamped for us.

The usual Government order in the case may please be sent to us in due course.

We have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

De Penning & De Penning

9

Pet 19-23-2 2830.

Duplicate.

(To be returned to the General and Revenue Secretariat for being placed in the file.)

1. No. 651

2. Date of Remittance 22/1/24

3. From whom received Messrs. Defreitas & Defreitas, Calcutta

4. Date of receipt of amount in the General and Revenue Secretariat 15-1-24

5. On what account Appl fee in respect of Civil No 9/23-24.

6. Amount (in figures and words) Rs. 10/- rupees ten only

7. The head to which it should be credited.

(To be filled in by the Treasury.)

S Narayana Rao

for *Secretary to Government,*
Rev
~~General~~ *Department.*

The above amount has been duly received and credited in the Treasury on this date.

Date

STATE HUZUR TREASURY. JAN 25 1924 BANGALORE

Hd. Accts. Treasurer. *Try. Officer.*

N. B.—Both the counterfoil and the duplicate to be returned to the General and Revenue Secretariat duly signed by the Treasury Department.

C. R. S. VI—G/32]

(10

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192 .

Date of issue 23-2-24

Signed by Dy Sec. N. R.

Section Pat-

File No. 19-23.

Serial No. 3

No. S.C. 5098 & one

To

Messrs Depenning & Depenning
Patent Agents
10, Govt Place, East
Calcutta.

Gentlemen, With reference
~~I am directed to acknowledge~~
~~the receipt of~~ your letter dt. 10-1-24
forwarding an application for leave to
file a specification in respect of an
invention no 9/23-24 for "Process &
device for the direct production of
rubber sheets and moulded articles
from latex" by the Anode Rubber
company Ltd., of 15, Kingsmoton
Avenue, London E.C.2 and also a cheque
Rs 11/- remitted in respect of
application & stamp fees, & I am directed
to request that, as co-applicants are not
actual inventors, a deed of assign-

over.

WD 0632-GPB—16500—16-6-23

P.T.O.

II

assignment in proper form duly executed by the actual inventors stating that the applicants are entitled to the exclusive privilege in respect of the invention etc may be obtained & forwarded.

further

I am to state that under Art 33(b) of Schedule I-A of the Mysore Stamp Regulation II of 1922 the Power of Attorney has to be impressed with a stamp of the value of one rupee and eight annas & to request that a remittance may be made to cover the additional sum of annas eight for the Power of Attorney and the value of stamp required for the deed of assignment under Art 18 of the schedule referred to above (certain attached). copies of the Mysore Stamp Regulations can be had for sale at the Govt Central Book depot Bangalore city.

Yours faithfully

SMK/GL

for Accountant General

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

12

G. R. S. VI--G/32]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*)

Date of issue 27/2/24

Signed by ..... M. S. N. R.

Section Pat-

File No. 19-23

Serial No. 4

No. I C 5769 Y/Pattn

To The Director of Industries & Commerce.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith for report under Section 6 clause (2) of the Mysore Inventions & Designs Regulation XI of 1894 an application for leave to file a specification of an invention no 9/23-24 for "Process and device for the direct production of rubber sheets and moulded articles from latex" by the Anode Rubber Company Ltd, of 15, Throgmorton Avenue, London

I have the

SNV 25/2

honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient

Servant

over.

W D 0632 - GPB—1500—16-8-23

ESTABLISHED 1856.

De Penning & De Penning,

PATENT AGENTS

MEMBERS CHARTERED INSTITUTE PATENT AGENTS
LONDON
F. M. AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE PATENT ATTORNEYS
MELBOURNE.

TELEGRAPH & CABLE ADDRESS:-
"DEPEND CALCUTTA."
CODES USED:-
5TH ED. A.B.C., WESTERN UNION & SINGERS CODE.

23752

13

Y NO 3670

10, Government Place East,
Calcutta.
6th March 1924.
Re 19-25-5
Serial No.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
10 MAR 1924
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE
BR. ICH.

REV. SEC.
Br. Ind
10 MAR 1924
SECTION

To

The Secretary

To The Government of His Highness the

Maharaja of Mysore.

General & Revenue Secretariat

Bangalore.

Received
10-3-24
10/3/24

Sir,

re:- Application -Anode Rubber Co.

19-25-3 With reference to your letter No. J.C. 5098 re/one Pat, dated the 23rd February 1924 we have the honour to forward herewith Rs 0/8/- being the amount short remitted for the stamp duty on the Power of Attorney.

We have written to our London correspondents for the Assignment from the actual inventors and will send you the document on receipt together with the fee due for the stamp duty on the document.

We have the honour to be

Sir

Your obedient servants

De Penning & De Penning

15) 3670

G. R. S. VI—s-v/14}

DRAFT.

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Section. Pat-
File No. 19-23
Serial No. 6

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

No IC 5353/Secy &c

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

the *191*

To

The Superintendent of Stamps

Bangalore

Date of issue 19-7-1924

Signed by Mr. J. Narayana Rao

Has the nonor to forward herewith a Power of Attorney executed by the Indo-American Rubber Company Ltd, of 15 Throgmorton Avenue, London constituting Messrs Dempsey & Dempsey & Co Ltd as Agents in respect of ~~his~~ their invention No 9/23 for Process & device for the direct production of rubber sheets & moulded articles from Latex and to request that the same may be impressed with the Mysore General Stamp of the value of Rupee One and eight annas also herewith forwarded and the Power returned to this office.

By Order,

For ~~Chief~~ Secretary to Government.

16 Pat. 19-23-7

Diary No. 4057

From
The Supdt of
Stamps
Mysore.

To
The Offg: Secy.
Rev Deptt
Bangalore

No. 350 dt 22/3/24.

His Lr No. I. C. 5347 / Pat. 18-23-8 &
I. C. 5353 dt 19-3-24.

Has the honour to return herewith duly stamped the 2 powers of attorney received with the above.

An acknowledgment is requested.

(Sd) N. Krishnaswami Rao

Supdt of Stamps

Copy
Original in Pat. 18/23.

1-8-0

2801 (17

Rcpd

STARIAT
GEN. & REV.
15 JAN 1924
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE
BRANCH.

226 3

19	
Section.	9/2324
File No.	Fa. 1923

POWER OF ATTORNEY

IN THE MATTER of the Invention and Designs Regulation 1894, of the Government of Mysore and in the matter of The Anode Rubber Company Limited, of 15, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2., England; a British Company.

GENL. & REV. DEPT. C. D. SECTION Br. 15 JAN. 1924

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE 24 OCT 89 RUPEE 1

We, the abovenamed Anode Rubber Company Limited, do hereby retain, constitute and appoint Mr L.A. DePenning & Mr H.A. DePenning constituting the firm of DePenning & DePenning 10. Government Place, East, Calcutta, India as our Agents and Attorneys to apply for and obtain from the Government of Mysore and keep in force an Exclusive Privilege or Letters Patent for "Process and Device for the Direct Production of Rubber Sheets and Moulded Articles from Latex", and we authorise them or either of them to sign our name to such papers and writings and do such acts regarding the same, including the appointment of a substitute or substitutes, as may be necessary or expedient.

Dated this 8th day of November 1923.

The Common Seal of the Anode Rubber Company Limited was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

THE ANODE RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

Kara D'Silva

E. A. Hadley

W. J. Brooks

18

From

THE ~~CHIEF~~ SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Rev Dept.

To

The Registrar of
Patents

Dated 8.6.24.

No. J. C. 6126/Pat. 19-23

Has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the ~~Letter~~ Powers of Attorney duly impressed with the Mysore Stamp and returned with your ~~letter~~ No. 350 dated 22/3/24.

By Order,

(Sd) V. S.
2.6.24

For ~~Chief~~ Rev *Secretary to Government.*

Original in
file no. Pat. 18/23

WD 874—GPE—200—10-1-21

9234 19

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "INDUS COM."

In reply please refer to No. G 143 C

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Enc file

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, the 11th August *192*4

13 a

Pat - 19-23-8

P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore (India).

FROM ... 13 AUG 1924 ... TO ... REVENUE & EXCISE

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT 15 AUG 1924 INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department,
Bangalore.

SIR,

K

With reference to your letter No: IC.5169/Pat.19-23-4 dated the 27th February 1924, I have the honour to state that leave to file a specification for the invention of the process and device for the direct production of Rubber Sheets and Moulded Articles from Latex may be granted.

The enclosures received with your letter under reference are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DIRECTOR.

BV)

Physics

(20

9 23-24

APPLICATION.

Pat 10.23

To The Dewan of Mysore.

The Application of The Anode Rubber Company Limited, of 15 Throgmorton Avenue, London E.C. 2, England; a British Company, for leave to file a Specification under Part I of the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation, 1894.

1). The Applicants are in possession of an Invention for "Process and Device for the Direct Production of Rubber Sheets and Moulded Articles from Latex"; they are the Assignees of the Inventor; and, to the best of their information and belief, the Invention is new within the meaning of Part I of the Inventions and Designs Regulation, 1894, and no circumstance exists which, if the Applicants are authorised to file a Specification and file it in accordance with that Part, will disentitle them to an Exclusive Privilege thereunder in respect of the Invention.

The Applicants have applied for a Patent in the United Kingdom in respect of this Invention, No. 27465/1923, dated the 1st day of November 1923. See Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) No. 1816, page 1617. Complete Specification filed the 1st day of November 1923.

The Applicants have not yet applied for a Patent in British India in respect of this Invention.

2). The following is a description of the Invention:-

The present invention relates to a process and apparatus for the direct production of rubber sheets or moulded articles from latex.

As is well known rubber, when mechanically treated, loses much in elasticity and tensile strength, so that, for the production of rubber goods, it is desirable to have processes in which the mechanical working of the rubber material is restricted to a minimum or even entirely avoided.

It is known that moulded articles can be produced by repeatedly dipping a mould into latex, and drying the thin rubber film precipitated on the mould. Inasmuch, however, as the layers to be obtained by each single dipping are extremely thin, repeated dippings with subsequent drying are necessary for the production of even thin-walled articles, thus entailing a great amount of time, wages, and installation costs, whereby the applicability of this process is greatly reduced.

Now, it is known that rubber can be precipitated from latex at the anode by electrophoresis and, with a sufficiently prolonged action of the current, any desired thickness of the precipitated layer can be obtained in one working operation. The rubber layers precipitated in this way upon the anode, however, have a spongy nature, so that no marketable goods can be produced by this method. The electrophoresis is accompanied by electrolysis, bubbles of oxygen being thereby liberated at the anode, and possibly being the cause of the spongy structure of the rubber precipitate. Accordingly, up to the present, electrophoresis has only been proposed as a substitute for other coagulating means, and for the production of a crude rubber which must be subjected to the usual mechanical treatment, that is to the washing and mixing processes in order to manufacture rubber articles therefrom.

The invention relates to an electrophoretic process for the production of perfectly homogeneous, compact, uniformly smooth and if desired, transparent rubber sheets and moulded articles of any thickness, from latex in one working operation without mechanical treatment. Said articles are at least equivalent in appearance to the articles obtained from rubber organosols by dipping, and moreover, in consequence of dispensing with the mastication treatment, the quality is considerably superior.

In the case of articles made from rubber organosols by dipping, according to the ordinary practice, the rubber must be subjected to repeated and drastic mechanical treatment, in consequence of which the original colloidal structure of the rubber suffers extensively. Even in the production of the crude rubber, the coagulated rubber is more or less thoroughly purified by washing, kneading and rolling, and drawn into sheets in rubber mills. These crude rubber sheets are, if necessary, again washed in the works, dried, and for preparing the mixture, are worked in roller mills, after which solution is effected by further treatment in mixing and kneading machines. All these operations impair the nerve of the rubber, and thereby lower the quality of the resulting rubber articles.

It is self-evident that also in dipping in organosols, the dipping and subsequent drying must be frequently repeated, so that a considerable loss in solvents in unavoidable.

According to the invention rubber articles can be produced without any previous mechanical treatment, so that they show an elasticity and tensile strength unattainable in the rubber articles made by the processes hitherto known. The goods can be produced in this process by a single dipping without using solvents.

The new process is based on the circumstance that rubber can be deposited as a homogeneous, thick and smooth layer on the surface of a porous non-conducting base, if the base or mould having anodic properties and serving for the formation of the electrophoretic rubber precipitate is permeable to liquids, and is separated from the anode either by a layer of electrolyte which has an acid reaction and is in communication with the external air, or by an electrically non-conductive permeable diaphragm impregnated with such an electrolyte. After removal from the bath and drying said rubber layer is no longer peptisable when once dried and forms a transparent, homogeneous rubber skin of high elasticity and tensile strength. The action of the new process is probably due to the circumstance that the oxygen evolved at the anode can escape freely from the liquid layer between the precipitation surface and the anode, and thus the homogeneity of the rubber skin is not affected thereby. On the other hand the electro-osmotic action of the porous precipitation base may drive the acid contained in the anode compartment or the acid aspirated by the porous mould, or the anions developed on the anode through the diaphragm in the direction of the cathode, thus causing the coagulation of the rubber which has been pressed against the precipitation surface by the electrophoretic action. This coagulated rubber layer which can still be peptised as long as it has not been dried appears to act electro-osmotically in the same sense as the porous precipitation base, so that the acid anions can continue to be driven through the already precipitated rubber layer against the cathode, for the purpose of effecting a further coagulation of the rubber upon the outer surface of the already formed precipitate.

If perfectly clear rubber skins or articles are to be produced, the latex is first subjected to purification, if desired also to concentration, for example, by centrifuging.

Moreover, it is advantageous to add a preservative agent which impedes coagulation, for example 0.5% of ammonia, to the original or concentrated rubber latex which is to be treated by the new process.

The precipitation bases or moulds may preferably be made, for example of gypsum or unglazed earthenware, whilst the anodes arranged inside the same are preferably made of carbon. However, metallic anodes may also be used, because the metal ions passing into solution also favour the coagulation of rubber.

Hollow bodies may be made in the described manner by dipping, by embedding electrically conducting anodes in the dipping moulds of gypsum, unglazed earthenware or the like. For the purpose of producing a precipitate which is of uniform thickness all over, the cathode must be uniformly distributed around the mould, or the mould and the cathode may be arranged so that they can be moved or rotated in relation to each other according to the shape of the objects to be produced. They may also be given a simultaneous travelling and rotatory motion.

Moreover, continuous webs, such as rubber sheets of any width, length and thickness, may be made by using as the precipitation base, a non-conductive porous drum, dipping and rotating in the latex, and enclosing the conductive anode; the rubber skin precipitated on the drum being removed from that part of the drum which emerges from the bath. The rubber may also be precipitated upon an endless band, which is passed along the porous wall arranged within the bath, and carries the precipitate with it. If this band consists of a length of fibrous material, for example paper, asbestos or fabric, or of a series of threads laid side by side, the precipitate will enter into extremely intimate connection with same, so that fabrics impregnated with rubber can be produced in a far simpler manner, and of much better

quality than with the spreading process hitherto used. Compared with the existing process, the advantage is attained that the repeated spreading and the attachment of a rubber layer by friction is obviated, and the desired thickness of layer can be obtained in one working operation. If, however, a band is used to which the rubber does not adhere, for example fabric coated with cellulose acetate varnish, the rubber skin can be detached from this band.

In the drawings, several embodiments of suitable devices for carrying out the process are shown in diagrammatic vertical sections.

Figs. 1 and 2 are two embodiments of a device for the production of hollow articles of rubber.

Figs. 3 and 4 show two embodiments of a device for the production of continuous rubber sheets.

Fig. 5 is a device for coating a fabric with rubber.

Fig. 6 is a modification of the apparatus shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Figs. 7 and 8 show two embodiments of an apparatus for manufacturing continuous rubber sheets with an endless flexible band serving as precipitation base.

In the vessel c (Fig.1) the mould b of permeable material, for example gypsum, is arranged and the anode a, for example of carbon, is embedded therein. k is the non-metallic cathode, for example of carbon or graphite. The vessel c is filled with latex d purified and concentrated by centrifuging and preferably admixed with a preservative for example 0.5% of ammonia, which prevents coagulation. The anode a is connected to the positive pole and the cathode k to the negative pole of a source of current e. The porous mould b absorbs the serum of the latex and becomes electrolytically conductive. The oxygen produced at the anode a after the current is switched on, escapes through the porous gypsum

mould b, whereas the acid anions formed at the anode by the electrolytic action are driven towards the cathode by electro-endosmosis. Simultaneously in consequence of the cataphoretic action of the electric field, the negatively charged rubber particles of the latex migrate towards the anode, and are pressed against the surface of the permeable gypsum mould inserted between the cathode and anode, where, on meeting the acid driven outwards through the mould b, they are coagulated in the form of a homogeneous perfectly smooth layer.

The thickness of the layer increases gradually as long as the current remains switched on. At the beginning, deposition proceeds with great velocity, so that even in a few minutes a thickness of 1 mm. is attained. The rate of deposition, it is true, decreases gradually as the thickness of the layer increases, but nevertheless, very considerable thicknesses can be attained in a comparatively short time. The properties of the deposited layer do not suffer through the alteration in the concentration of the latex during cataphoresis and therefore the cataphoresis may be continued to complete exhaustion of the latex, that is to say complete deposition of the rubber. It is also possible to provide for the maintenance of the concentration by centrifuging.

The precipitated layer can still be peptised by reversing the direction of the current. If, however, after a sufficient thickness of the deposit has been attained, the mould is removed from the bath and dried in the air, the rubber is transformed into a modification which can no longer be peptised. The resulting hollow body can be easily detached from the mould.

To obtain uniform deposition it is essential that the cathode should surround the mould b on all sides, that is to say, for example, as shown in Fig. 2 where the vessel is made of graphite and itself forms the cathode k. For the same purpose, however, the mould b or the anode a carrying same (together with the

mould) may be rotated. The relative motion of the mould and the cathode may be both rotatory and translatory. For example, in making rubber tubes, the anodic core may be rotated, whereas the cathode (surrounding said core) in the form of a ring is moved backwards and forwards longitudinally in relation to the core. Thus by keeping the cathode stationary at certain points for a longer time, the walls of the tube may be correspondingly thickened at such points.

Such parts of the porous base as are to be kept free from deposited rubber are provided with an electrically insulating coating impervious to liquids for example of vulcanised, or unvulcanised but dried rubber.

According to Fig. 2, for example, the ring t made of vulcanised rubber, limits the deposition of the rubber in the upward direction.

According to Fig. 1, the anode a is embedded in the porous mould b. However, as can be seen from Fig. 2, a chamber f filled with an acid electrolyte may be inserted between the anode a and the walls of the mould.

For producing continuous lengths of rubber according to Fig.3, use is made of a rotary drum b of insulating material permeable to liquids (for example, gypsum) dipping into the latex d. Inside said drum is contained an acid liquid f together with the anode a.

The rubber layer m deposited on the drum is detached from the drum, which rotates in the direction of the arrow, and is led by means of a belt conveyor n to a washing and drying device not shown. In this manner a perfectly homogeneous rubber skin or sheet of any desired thickness may be produced direct from purified and concentrated latex. Instead of one cathode, several may be provided around the immersed part of the drum, as shown at k.

Inasmuch as the velocity of the deposition depends on the strength of the current, it is desirable to restrict the resistance of the cell to the minimum, for which reason it is advantageous to keep the thickness of the wall of the porous diaphragm, or the distance of the deposition surface from the anode, as small as possible. For this purpose the porous diaphragm is preferably made as a coating immediately covering the anode. For the purpose of enabling a free escape of the oxygen generated on the anode, the anode has to be perforated as finely as possible, and consequently it either consists of a closely perforated sheet metal or preferably of wire gauze.

Fig. 4 shows, for example, a drum consisting of a perforated sheet metal or wire gauze cylinder a, provided with a porous non-conductive coating b, for example of gypsum, Portland cement mortar, or of fibrous materials, for example asbestos, parchment paper or hydrocellulose and the like.

Moreover, in this embodiment an endless permeable band p is led over the drum b, said band consisting for example of fabric coated with a cellulose varnish upon which the deposition of the rubber is effected in such a manner that the rubber layer m can be removed.

Fig. 6 shows a modification of the device shown in Fig. 2 in which a perforated metal or wire gauze cylinder a is placed within the thin-walled porous hollow mould and forms the anode.

In the embodiments shown in Figs. 4 and 6 the oxygen liberated on the anode escapes through the holes (interstices) of the anode.

The process may also be applied to the production of rubber coated fabrics or paper as shown in Fig.5, in which the anodic diaphragm, instead of having the shape of a rotary drum, is constructed in the shape of a stationary plate b in which are embedded the carbon rods a serving as anodes. At the bottom of the vessel c, is arranged the

cathode k. The band of paper or fabric s which is to be coated with rubber is passed along the lower surface of the sheet b, and fabric or paper band s' leaving the bath coated with rubber is then led away for drying or further treatment.

If the rubber should penetrate through the fabric and be deposited onto the base b, an endless band of parchment or the like may be led together with the fabric to be impregnated between said fabric s and the base b.

Figs. 7 and 8 show modifications of the apparatus in which the base of precipitation consists of wire gauze provided with a flexible porous non-conducting coating. This latter can be obtained, for example, by coating the wire gauze with paper pulp and by hydratising the paper coating in order to transform it into parchment. The wire gauze may be, however, coated also with cellulose varnish.

Fig. 7 shows an endless depositing base b (prepared in the above described manner) which is conducted over rollers in such a way that a horizontal track b' of considerable length may be formed in the neighbourhood of the surface of the latex bath. Underneath the horizontal track b' of the band a cathode k is arranged on the bottom of the receptacle c. The part of the band covered with rubber deposit emerging from the bath is conducted to washing showers h and over a drying table i after which the rubber deposit m is removed from the band b.

Fig. 8 shows an arrangement in which the depositing band b forms a loop b^2 serving as a trough for the reception of the concentrated latex d. Within the trough b^2 there is located a cylindrical cathode k, being provided at both its ends with discs v of non-conducting material, for example rubber, closing the trough at its two ends. The latex escaping in spite of it will be collected in a trough r.

It is also possible to provide moulded rubber articles with an insertion or facing of fabric by the new process, by bringing the shaped fabrics into position on the porous moulds connected up as anodes.

For the purpose of obtaining perfect articles, it is necessary that the latex has been treated by centrifuging befor being submitted to cataphoresis. The centrifuging frees the latex, which has been stabilised by adding a preservative agent for example 0.5% of ammonia, from solid impurities and most of the resinous constituents, but still leaves a sufficient content of liquid for the cataphoretic process.

In the above described manner transparently coloured rubber goods also may be produced without any mechanical treatment at all. For this purpose the latex from which the goods are to be produced according to the invention receives an addition of organic dyes the ultramicrons of which in the hydrosol state exhibit a negative charge. Such dyes are adsorbed by the rubber particles without producing coagulation, and on centrifuging, they enter the concentrate, whilst the unadsorbed parts of the dye remain in the serum or enter the sludge separated by the centrifuge.

From this purified and dyed rubber latex the dye which has been adsorbed by the rubber particles during electrophoresis is deposited therewith in the rubber skin and furnishes perfectly uniform transparently coloured articles.

Moreover, sulphur and various known rubber adjuncts, such as filling materials, solid and liquid accelerators, oils and the like, may be incorporated with the articles produced according to the new process, without any mechanical treatment of the rubber whatsoever, by mixing such substances in a colloidal state with the latex, and subjecting them to electrophoresis, for the purpose of producing articles in the above described manner. In using adjuncts, the ultramicrons of which in aqueous dispersion exhibit a negative charge, a homogeneous rubber mixing is obtained by cataphoretic deposition.

The vulcanisation of the goods produced in accordance with the new process is effected in known manner. The term rubber includes any substances alike to caoutchouc, such as guttapercha, balata and the like.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is :-

1. The direct manufacture of homogeneous rubber sheets from rubber latex by a process which is characterised by electrophoretically precipitating the rubber upon a supporting surface of electrically non-conductive material permeable to liquids and containing within it the anode, the precipitating surface being separated from the anode by a layer allowing the escape of the oxygen liberated at the anode and containing acid electrolyte.

2. The direct manufacture of homogeneous shaped rubber articles from rubber latex by a process which is characterised by electrophoretically precipitating the rubber upon a mould consisting of an electrically non-conductive material permeable to liquids and containing within it the anode, the precipitating surface of the mould being separated from the anode by a layer, allowing the escape of the oxygen liberated at the anode and containing acid electrolyte.

3. The manufacture as claimed in claims 1 or 2 in which a preservative agent is added to the latex and the rubber latex freed by centrifuging from impurities and part of its serum prior to the electrophorétic treatment.

4. The manufacture as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3 in which the supporting surface or mould having anodic properties and the cathode are adapted to be moved in relation to each other during the electrophoretic precipitation of the latex.

5. In the manufacture claimed in claim 4, effecting the movement of the cathode in relation to the anodic supporting surface or mould in such an irregular manner that the cathode lingers longer at points where greater thickness of deposition is required than at points requiring smaller thickness.

6. For the direct production of transparently coloured rubber sheets or shaped articles by the manufacture claimed in claims 1 or 2 or in claims 3, 4 or 5, the addition to the rubber latex of organic dyes, the ultramicrons of which exhibit negative charge in the hydrosol state, thereupon removing the excess of dye which has not been adsorbed by the rubber particles and depositing the rubber together with the adsorbed dye electrophoretically onto the mould or supporting surface.

7. In the manufacture claimed in any of the preceding claims, mixing sulphur in the colloidal state with the latex prior to the electrophoretic treatment.

8. In the manufacture claimed in any of the preceding claims, incorporating in the latex additional materials, the ultramicrons of which in aqueous dispersion have a negative charge in a colloidal state and depositing same simultaneously with the rubber on to the mould or supporting surface by cataphoresis.

9. The production of rubber sheets or articles provided with insertions or facings of fibrous materials by the manufacture claimed in any of the preceding claims in which the fibrous materials used as insertion or facing substance (threads, woven, worked, knitted or otherwise produced layers of organic or inorganic fibres) are placed, during the electrophoretic deposition of the rubber from latex, upon the porous mould having anodic properties.

10. The continuous production of lengths of fabrics and woven materials coated with rubber by the manufacture claimed in any of the preceding claims in which the length of fibrous material is passed through the latex between the cathode and the porous supporting surface surrounding the anode.

11. Dipping mould for the manufacture of moulded rubber articles from latex, by the electrophoretic process above claimed, consisting of porous electrical non-conductors in which are embedded electrically conductive cores adapted to be connected to a source of current.

12. A depositing base for the electrophoretic deposition of rubber from latex as claimed above consisting of a perforated metallic backing connected to an anode and provided with an electrically non-conducting porous coating.

13. A depositing base according to claim 12 in which the perforated metallic backing consists of a wire gauze.

14. Apparatus for the continuous electrophoretic production of homogeneous rubber sheets from rubber latex by the process claimed above, comprising a revolving drum dipping into a latex container and consisting of a porous electrically non-conductive material, a conductor in anodic connection arranged in the interior of said material and cathodes arranged in the container, facing the periphery of the drum.

15. Apparatus for the continuous electrophoretic production of homogeneous rubber sheets from latex by the process claimed above, comprising a stationary diaphragm arranged between anode and cathode, consisting of a porous electrically non-conductive material dipping into a latex container, and a base for supporting the rubber deposit consisting of an endless permeable band adapted to be moved along the surface of the diaphragm facing the cathode.

16. Apparatus for the continuous manufacture of homogeneous rubber sheets from latex by means of the electrophoretic process above claimed in which an endless wire gauze band is adapted to be connected to a current source and provided with an electrically non-conducting permeable flexible coating, is led over rollers

through a latex container within which a cathode is arranged opposite to the coated face of said wire gauze band.

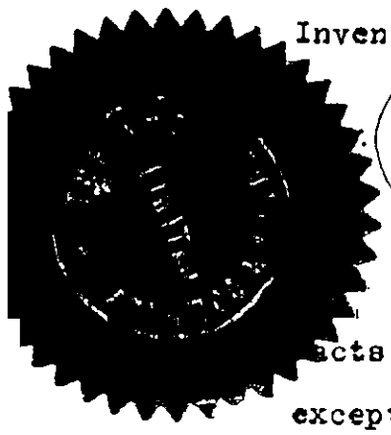
17. Apparatus according to claim 16, in which the endless depositing band forms within the container a horizontal track, a horizontal cathode being arranged underneath the said horizontal track.

18. Apparatus according to claim 16, in which the endless depositing band forms a loop adapted to receive the latex, a cathode being arranged within said loop.

19. The direct manufacture of homogeneous rubber sheets or shaped articles from rubber latex, and apparatus for carrying out the same, constructed, arranged and operating substantially as described and/or as shown in the accompanying drawings.

20. Homogeneous rubber sheets or shaped rubber articles whenever produced from rubber latex by the process set forth in the preceding claims.

3. The Applicants, therefore, apply for leave to file a Specification of the Invention pursuant to Part 1 of the Inventions and Designs Regulation, 1894.



Seal

For and on behalf of
THE ANGLE RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTOR.

W. J. Brooks

SECRETARY.

We, the Applicants above-named, do declare that the facts stated in this Application are true to our knowledge, except as to matters stated on information and belief, and as to those matters we believe them to be true.

Dated this 8th day of November 1923.

For and on behalf of
THE ANGLE RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTOR.

W. J. Brooks

SECRETARY.

Director

Secretary

Mysore

2 Sheets
Sheet 1

n Company Ltd

36

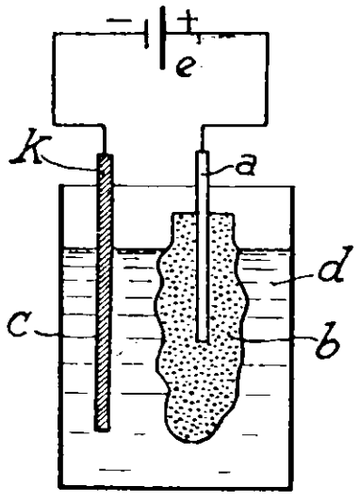


FIG. 1.

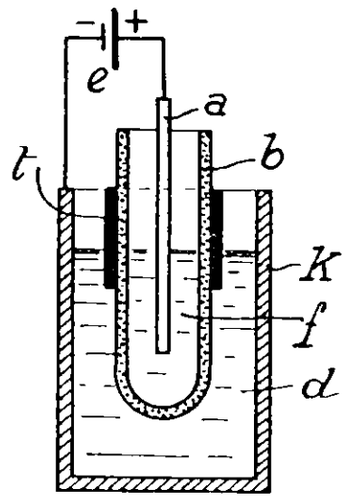


FIG. 2.

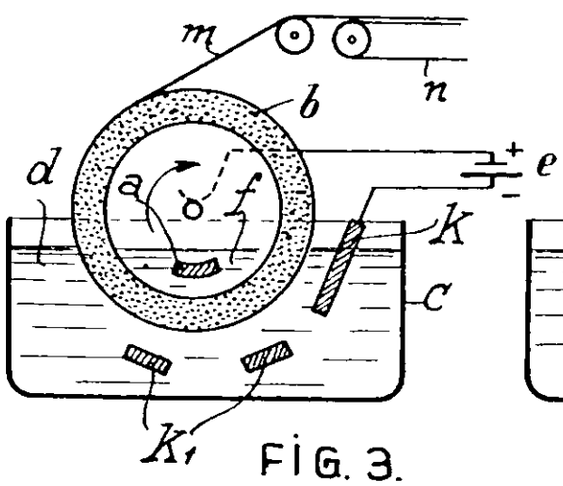


FIG. 3.

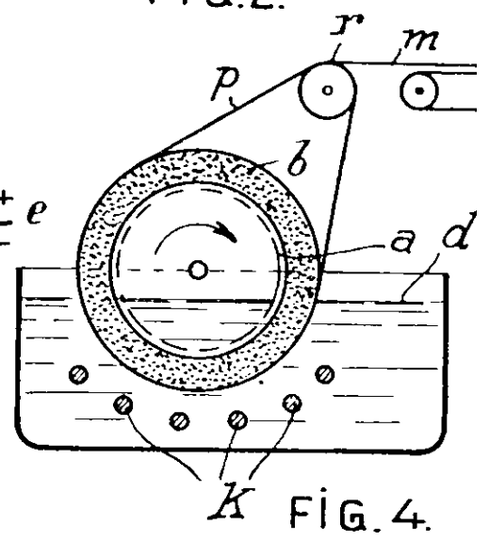


FIG. 4.

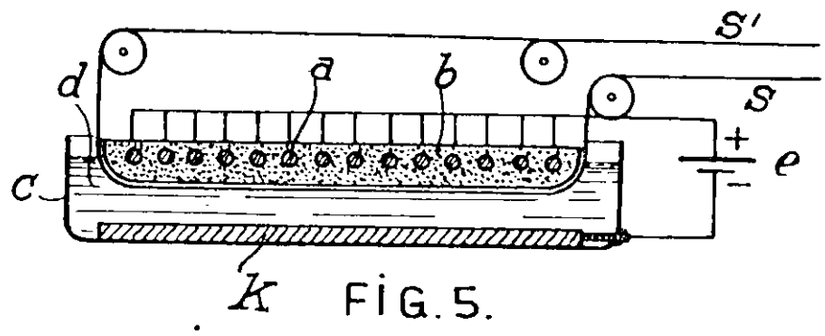


FIG. 5.

Mysore Case 11 30

2 Sheets Sheet 2.

Ellis Company Ltd

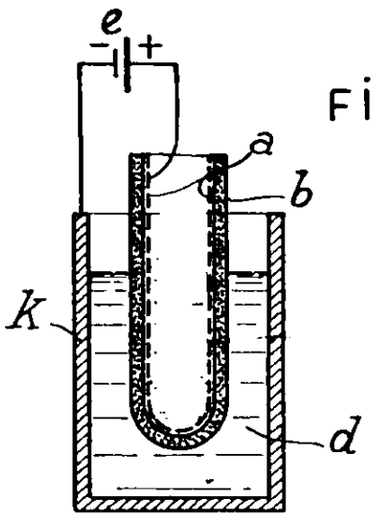


FIG. 6.

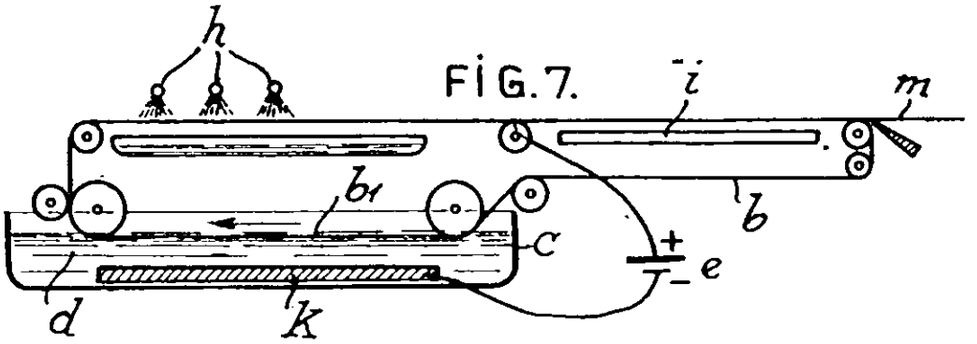


FIG. 7.

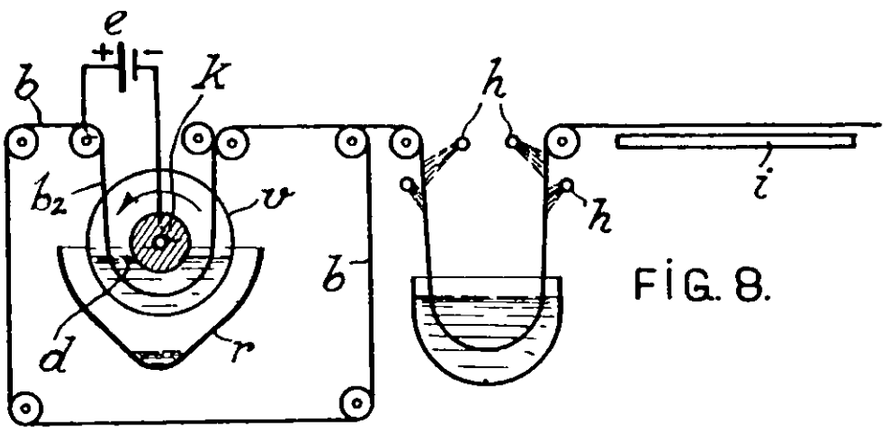


FIG. 8.

39

G. R. S.VI—s.-v/21]

Pal- 19-23-9

Government of Mysore.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT. I.C 1261

Register No. 9 **of 19** 23

Bangalore, the 22/1/ 1924

WHEREAS an application, dated the 10th January 1924 and received on the 16th January 1924, has been submitted under Section 5 of the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation, 1894, by the Anode Rubber Company, Limited London.

(hereinafter referred to as "the applicant") for leave to file a specification of an invention ~~for~~ no. 9/23-24 for "Process and Device for the direct production of rubber sheets and moulded articles from latex"

And whereas the applicant has duly complied with all the requirements of Section 5 of the said Regulation;

The Government of Mysore are pleased, under Section 6 of the said Regulation, to authorize the applicant to file a specification of the said invention in accordance with the provisions of the said Regulation.

ORDERED, that the applicant be, and he is hereby, informed accordingly.

By Order of the Government of Mysore,

for Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
Rev. ~~General~~ Department.

Certified that the fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation, 1894, in respect of the application for leave to file the said specification and of the filing thereof have been paid by the applicant, and that the specification hereinbefore described has been duly filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the said Regulation on this the 14th day of July 1925

for Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
Rev ~~General~~ Department.

40

(Section 8 of the Inventions and Designs Regulation, 1894.)

8. (1) If within six months from the date of an order under Section 6, Sub-Section (1), or within such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Government of Mysore, in its discretion, may, on cause shown to its satisfaction and on payment of the fee prescribed in that behalf in the fourth schedule, see fit to allow, the applicant causes a specification of his invention to be filed in manner by this Part required, and the fee prescribed in the fourth schedule in respect of the filing of the specification to be paid, the applicant shall, subject to the other provisions of this Part, be entitled to the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention in the Territories of Mysore, and of authorizing others so to do, for a term of fourteen years from the date of the filing of the specification.

(2) But an exclusive privilege in respect of an invention of a new manufacture shall, notwithstanding anything in Sub-Section (1), cease, if the inventor fails to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule, any fee prescribed in that schedule in respect of the continuance of the privilege.

(3) If, nevertheless, in any case, by accident, mistake, or inadvertence, an inventor fails to pay any such fee within the time so limited, he may apply to the Government of Mysore for an enlargement of the time for making the payment.

(4) Thereupon the Government of Mysore may enlarge the time accordingly, on payment of the fee prescribed in that behalf in the fourth schedule, and subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) the time for making a payment shall not in any case be enlarged for more than three months ; and

(*b*) if any suit is instituted in respect of an infringement of the exclusive privilege committed after a failure to make a payment within the time limited for the making thereof and before the enlargement of that time, the Court disposing of the suit may, if it thinks fit, refuse to award or give any damages in respect of the infringement.

W D 02300—GPB - 500—21-11-16

G. R. S. VI—s-v/13]

41 2 5

DRAFT.

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Section. Pat
File No. 19-23
Serial No. 10

No. I.C 1262/Rev

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

To

Messrs: De Penning & De Penning
Patent agents,
10 Grant Place
East, Calcutta

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
( )
the.....*191*

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter No.....,
dated the 10th January 1924
I am directed to forward herewith G. O.
No. G. I.C 1261 / G. M. dated the 22/8/24
191 , authorizing The Anode Rubber
Company, Limited, London
.....
to file a specification of an invention ~~for~~ No. 9-23
for "Process and device for the
production of rubber sheets
and moulded articles from latex
and to request that the fact may be communicated to the party concerned.

Date of issue 22/8/24.

Signed by J. C. Nag
Asst

I ~~have~~, etc. Yours faithfully

SAD 18/8

for Secretary to Government.

Rev Dept

2 293

42

10 Government Place, East,

Calcutta 23rd October 1924.

No. 504

To

The Secretary,
To the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Secretariat,
Bangalore

Pat. 19-23-11

Sir,

Re. The Anode Rubber Company Limited
Appln. for Exclusive Privilege
Patent No. 8 of 1923-24.

With reference to your letter No. C 5098 re/one
Pat. 19-23-3
dated the 23rd February 1924, we have the honour to forward herewith the Assignment in this case, we also forward by Postal Money Order the sum of Rs 10/- for costs of the stamps and which please have affixed to the document. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

D. Penning & D. Penning

43

G. R. S. VI—s·v/14]

DRAFT.

SUBJECT..... Assignment Deed
..... Power of Attorney
..... on 10.11.24

Section. Pat.
File No. 4-23
Serial No. 12

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

F C 3129/Encl

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
the *191*

To

The Superintendent of
Stamps
in Bangalore

Date of issue..... 7/11/24.

Signed by..... for C. N. Rao

Has the honor to forward herewith a deed of assignment ~~Power of Attorney~~ executed by the Arcade Rubber Company constituting in favour of Paul Klein, Budapest-V, Hungary as ~~Agents in~~ respect of ~~his~~ their invention No. 9/23-24 for "Process & device for the direct production of rubber sheets & moulded articles from latex" and to request that the same may be impressed with the Mysore General Stamp of the value of ~~Rupee One~~ Rupees Ten/- also herewith forwarded, and the ~~Power~~ deed returned to this office.

By Order,
5.11.24

For ~~Chief~~ *Secretary to Government.*
Rev

12

G. R. S. VI-G-32] 1250—WD 0527

SUBJECT Assignment Pat. 18-23

D. No 2457

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. 150 dt 12/11/24

Section Pat 19-23

File No.

Serial No. 13

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

No.

From The Supdt of Stamps

To The Secy to Govt of Mysore
Revenue Dept

Date of issue

Signed by

Sir

I have the honour to return herewith duly stamped the two deeds of Assignment received with your letter No. I.C. 3129/Pat. 19-23-12 & I.C. 3130/Pat. 18-23-15 dt 8.11.24 respectively & to request the favour of your acknowledgement.

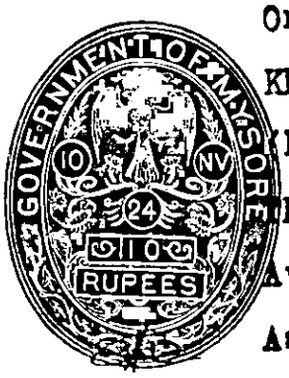
I have &c.

(Sd) T. Hanumantha Rao
Supdt of Stamps
in Mysore

over

Rs 10/-

Pat 19-23 45 Vol II



THIS INDENTURE made the eleventh day of October One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three between PAUL KLEIN, of 78 Vilmos Császár-út, Budapest V, Hungary, (hereinafter called the Assignor) of the one part and THE ANODE RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED, of 15 Throgmorton Avenue, London E.C.2. England (hereinafter called the Assignees) of the other part. WHEREAS the Assignor claims to be the true and first Inventor of an Invention entitled "Process and Device for the Direct Production of Rubber Sheets and Moulded Articles from Latex" for which application for the grant of an Exclusive Privilege or Letters Patent is to be made in Mysore in the name of the Assignees AND WHEREAS in consideration of the sum of £50: 0: 0. (Fifty pounds sterling) the said Assignor has agreed with the Assignees for the sale to them of the entire right, title and interest in and to the said invention and the Exclusive Privilege or Letters Patent therefor in Mysore,

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the said Agreement and in consideration of the sum of £50: 0: 0. (Fifty pounds) paid to the Assignor by the Assignees, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, he the Assignor doth hereby assign and convey unto the said Assignees his entire right, title and interest in and to the said invention and the Exclusive Privilege or Letters Patent of Mysore and the sole and exclusive benefits to be derived therefrom TO HOLD use exercise and enjoy the same for the whole of the unexpired term of the said Exclusive Privilege or Letters Patent or any extension thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED by the said PAUL KLEIN, in the presence of:-

Charles Medgyes patent atty
Budapest V Vilmos cs. út 78

Lilly Stern, clerk,
Budapest, VI, Vörösmarty-utca 33.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED by the said ANODE RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED, in the presence of:-

Sydney Herbert Rogers
15, Throgmorton Avenue
London E.C.
Director

William John Brooks
15, Throgmorton Avenue
London E.C.
Secretary

For and on behalf of
THE ANODE RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED
DIRECTOR.
SECRETARY.

33839

47

10, Government Place East,

Calcutta, 4th February, 1925.

R. No 417 Calcutta

23988

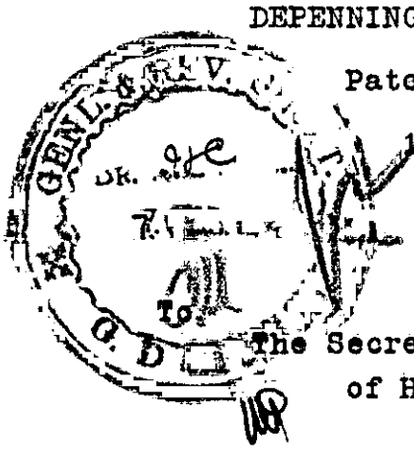
From

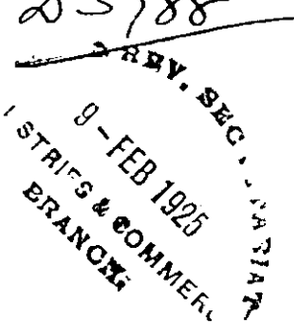
DEPENNING & DEPENNING,

Patent Agents,

10, Government Place East,

Calcutta.





Pat. Cy-23-14

To

The Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

General and Revenue Secretariat,

BANGALORE.

Sir,

re: THE ANODE RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED.
Case II - Register No.9 of 1923.

We have the honour to forward herewith the Specification of the Anode Rubber Company Limited in respect of their invention for "PROCESS AND DEVICE FOR THE DIRECT PRODUCTION OF RUBBER SHEETS AND MOULDED ARTICLES FORM LATEX", also the fee thereon of Rupees Thirty and which we have remitted this day by Postal Money Order.

We enclose herewith the Government Order in this case so that the certificate at the foot of the form may be duly filled up and signed.

We shall be pleased to receive the document duly completed at an early date.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants

Depenning & Depenning

3 of 5
48

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated Bangalore, 17/2/ 1926

No. I.C 5643 / Pat- 18-23-45

NOTIFICATION.

[PATENT]

No. 9 of 23-24

The following specification of an invention has been filed in accordance with sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Regulation XI of 1894 (The Inventions and Designs Regulations) and is open to inspection at the Mysore Government Secretariat on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and on payment of a fee of one rupee.

for Process and device for the direct production of Rubber ~~articles~~ Sheets & moulded articles from latex" by the Arcade Rubber Company. Ltd.

By Order,

Ker
~~Chief~~ Secretary to Government.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette.

Signed Mr K N Anantarao

A121

49 3 dfs

G. R. S. VI—s-v/18

DRAFT.

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

No.

Diary No. of letter replied to:.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
( )
he.....*191*

Date of issue 17/2/15

Signed by.....V. V. Sgr

Section. Pat-
File No. 15-23
Serial No. 16.

I.C 5644/Cal 3

To

Messrs. de Penning

& de Penning Patent

agents, 10, East Place East

.....Calcutta

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 4th July 25 I am directed to forward copy of a Notification No. I.C. 5643 dated 17/2/15 Dist. 15-23-15 issued by this Government in regard to the invention, filed by you under Regulation XI of 1894 (The Inventions and Designs Regulations.) No. 9723-24

The order granting permission to file specification is herewith returned, with the certificate at foot, duly filled in and signed.

I have, etc.,

17/2

for *Secretary to Government.*

Rev. Depts

50

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *191*

Date of issue 26/2/25

Signed by V. V. Giri

Section Pat

File No. 19-23

Serial No 17

No. I.C 5747

To

Messrs. Deepanwy &

Deepanwy

Patent agents

10 Govt Place East

Calcutta

Gentlemen

I am instructed to draw your attention to this office no. I. C. 5644/Pat. 19-23-16 dt 17/2/25 forwarding a copy of the notification in regard to Invention no. 9 of 23-24

over.

51

I am directed to request
you to forward 4 copies
of the Specifications as they
are required for distribution
among the several officers
of the State

Yours faithfully

for Secy of Navy

Rear Admiral

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

ESTABLISHED 1856. 37137
De Penning & De Penning,
PATENT AGENTS
MEMBERS CHARTERED INSTITUTE PATENT AGENTS
LONDON
F. M. AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE PATENT ATTORNEYS
MELBOURNE.

TELEGRAPH & CABLE ADDRESS:-
"DEPEND CALCUTTA."
CODES USED:-
BENTLEY'S, A.B.C., WESTERN UNION & SINGERS CODE.

52

10, Government Place, East,
Calcutta.

March
2nd ~~February~~, 1925.

Reg No 237

Dw60
Pat-19-23-18

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Secretariat,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1.C.5747 / Pat.19-23-17 dated the 26th February 1925, inviting our attention to your previous letter No.1.C.5644/Pat19-23-16 dated the 17th February 1925 and requesting us to forward 4 copies of the specification of Invention No.9 of 1923/24, we have the honour to enclose herewith copies of your letters No. 1.C.5644 / Pat.19-23-16. and 1.C.5643 / Pat.19-23-16 both dated the 17th Feb. 1925.

The above letters clearly indicate that the copies of the specification of Invention No.9/23-24 have been duly received in your office and which were duly despatched to your office by registered post, by us on the 4th February 1925.

We shall be glad to be informed that the matter is now settled, and if 4 further copies are still required please explain why?

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

De Penning & De Penning

57

Copy of Notification No. 1.C.5643 Pat.19-23-15. dated 17-2-25

By the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

General & Revenue Secretariat, Bangalore.

NOTIFICATION.

The following ~~xxxifix~~ specification of an invention No.9 of 23-24 has been filed in accordance with ~~xx~~ sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Regulation XI of 1894 (The Inventions and Designs Regulations) and is open to inspection at the Mysore Government Secretariat on application to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and on payment of a fee of one rupee.

for "Process and device for the direct production of rubber sheets and moulded articles from latex" by the anode Rubber Company Ltd.

By order

Sd.K.V.Anantaraman
Secretary to Government.
Revenue Department.

To
The Compiler, Mysore Gazette.
"Copy"

Sd.
For Revenue Secretary
to Government.

Copy of letter No. 1.C.5644 / Pat.19-23-16. dated the 17th February 1925, from K.V.Anantaraman, Esq., B.A., Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department, to Messrs DePenning & DePenning, Patent Agents, 10, Government Place, East, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter dated 4th February 1925 I am directed to forward copy of a Notification No. 1.C.5643 / Pat.19-23-15 dated 17-2-25 issued by this Government in regard to the invention No.9 of 23-24 filed by you under Regulation XI of 1894 (The Inventions and Designs Regulations).

The order granting permission to file specification is herewith returned, with the certificate at foot, duly filled in and signed.

Yours faithfully,

Sd.

For Secretary to Government

Revenue Department.

G. R. S. VI.—s-v/12]

55

DRAFT.

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Section. Pat
File No. 19-23
Serial No. 19

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

No. 1. C. 6169-71/55
and Enc 6

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
( )
the.....191

(1) *The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.*
(2) *The Chief Engineer of Mysore.*
(3) .....Rx. of Note

Date of issue. 12/5/25

Signed by.... V. V. Sayr

Has the honor to forward herewith for record in his office copy of a specification of an invention ~~for~~ No. 9-23 for Process & devices for the direct production of rubber sheets and moulded articles from Latex" by the Arabic Rubber Company Ltd

By Order,

12/5

for Secretary to Government.

Rev. Dept